

JRA Racing

Races

JRA holds thoroughbred flat races and jump races in Japan, with about half of the racing schedule for flat races is held on turf and half on dirt courses.

Racing Calendar

JRA is allowed to hold 36 meetings annually. A race meeting is a maximum of 12 days, with racing held 288 days a year. As a general rule, race meetings must have a maximum of 12 races a day.

JRA racing days are in principle limited to weekends, on both Saturday and Sunday, with several exceptions for national holidays. Special provisions exist for JRA to hold racing during the weekdays in emergency circumstances.

2013 JRA Races	3,454
Flat races	3,324 (1,654 dirt/1,670 turf)
Jump races	130



Types of Races

JRA racing is divided into two categories: flat and jump racing. The conditions are set up to ensure that horses of similar levels compete against each other. Horses are assigned in the categories according to the prize money value of the races. There are also handicap races, in which relative differences in the abilities of runners are leveled by increasing or decreasing the weights to be carried of horses. In some cases, competing horses are limited by sex, but in all cases the amount of prize money earned is the standard, and

levels of ability are always determined according to that measure.

The highest level of these races is the open races, among which high-value races are considered graded races. In order to promote the broad recognition of the role and importance of grading the races and provide a benchmark for the breeding industry, graded race structure was implemented in 1984. In 2007, Japan was promoted to Part I country of the International Cataloging Standards, and ever since, the number of Japanese graded races gaining international recognition increased by the year, and in 2010, all Japanese graded races were recognized as international graded races and became open to foreign-trained horses. JRA also introduced a grading system to jump races in 1999, and there are now 10 graded Jump Races: J-GI (2 races), J-GII (3 races) and J-GIII (5 races).

Number of JRA Races by Class in 2013

Classes	No.of races (share %)
Graded	124 (3.7)
Open	108 (3.3)
3-win	176 (5.3)
2-win	423 (12.7)
1-win	1,080 (32.5)
Newcomer	285 (8.6)
Maiden	1,128 (33.9)

Race Distance

The distance for two-year-old flat races must be 800 meters or longer, while the distance for three-year-olds and up must be 1,000 meters or longer. Race distance is gradually extended between horses making their debut as two-years old and the spring of their three-year-old season, taking into account factors such as the horse's growth and racing experience, so that by the time three-year-olds start competing against older horses, they can experience racing distances up to 2,400 meters or more.

In mixed races for three-years-olds and older horses, race structure is created to appeal to the racing fans with variety of distances, so that individual racehorses can fully bring out their ability in speed and stamina.

The racing distance for two-year-olds ranges from 1,000 meters to 2,000 meters. Majority of two-year-old races are

1,400 meters to a mile, accounting for 39%. Sprint races between 1,000 meters and 1,300 meters account for the second largest proportion, 30.7% of the total, followed by races over 1,800 meters. For three-year-olds, the distance is set from the shortest at 1,000 meters up to 3,000 meters, with 48% of these races set at Intermediate and the next largest proportion in Mile. Lastly, the distance for three-year-olds and up ranges from 1,000 meters up to 3,600 meters, with 45% of these races set at Intermediate. Next in order of numerical percentage by distance are Sprint and Mile.

Number of JRA Races by Distance on Turf in 2013

Total flat races on turf	1,670 races	
1,000–1,200 m	369 races	22.1%
1,400–1,600 m	497 races	29.8%
1,700–2,200 m	691 races	41.3%
2,300 m and over	113 races	6.8%

Prize Money

The purse for JRA races are awarded to the first five finishers. Depending on the races, there are other incentive monies paid to the runners finishing from sixth to tenth place, and stakes money, registration fees borne by horse owners, which is distributed among the top three finishers where applicable.

The largest first-place purse is ¥250 million for the Japan Cup, and the smallest is the ¥5 million for events held for winless three-year-olds and two-year-olds. The total prize money provided by JRA in 2013 was ¥74 billion.

Trainer, Jockey, Groom Incomes

Trainers chiefly derive their income from owner-paid contract fees and 10% of the prize money. Jockey income consists of riding fees, 5% of the prize money, contract training fees and salaries if they are directly employed by trainers. Grooms are paid a salary by trainers and about 5% of the prize money.



Licenses and Registration

Trainer Licenses

One must pass the JRA license examination to obtain a trainer's license in JRA racing. A trainer's license is valid for one year and license renewal examinations are held annually. One must be 28 years of age or older to be eligible to take the test. Examination categories include racing regulations, hippology, tests on academic subjects, along with tests of equestrian skills, among other topics. Trainer's examinations are generally taken after experience has been gained as a jockey or stable hand. Trainers are required to be knowledgeable about the training and supervision of racehorses. They must also possess a variety of expertise pertaining to the education of young stable hands, jockeys, stable operations and so forth.

Jockey Licenses

Only licensed jockeys may ride horses entered in races in Japan and one must pass the JRA license examination to obtain a jockey's license to become a professional. A jockey's license is valid for one year, and license renewal examinations are held annually. One must be 16 years old or older to be eligible to take the test. Examination categories include racing regulations, hippology and other academic subjects along with a test of practical skills of the jockey's techniques. There is also a short-term license, limited to three months, issued to superior foreign jockeys to ride in Japan. JRA and NAR operate jockey training schools to train jockeys, and the majority of currently active jockeys have attended those schools. (Please refer to P19 for details on the JRA Horse Racing School and requirements to enter the school)

Horse Owner Registration

As a general rule, a person aspiring to become a racehorse owner in Japan, must first be a resident of Japan (in the case of non-Japanese, a resident alien), not have a criminal record for imprisonable offenses.

Applicants must also demonstrate sufficient assets and income to possess a racehorse. Individuals, corporations and private groups (syndicates) may own racehorses. It is notable that the number enrolled in membership corporations has been increasing recently. Also, trainers, trainer's assistants, jockeys, stable hands and others who have direct contact with racing operations and racehorses may not become horse owners while retaining their training, jockey, or stable hand status.

JRA began accepting applications for owner registration for foreign persons who are non-Japanese residents in 2009. Further, details on this process are available at <http://japanracing.jp/en/jpn-racing/jra/owner.html>.

Ensuring Integrity

1. Horses entering races

Horses must be stabled either at a training center or at the racecourse stables 10 to 15 days before a race to ensure integrity in horse racing and proper quarantine measures. Stabling horses for a certain period until the day of the race and managing them is necessary to gain the credibility of racing fans.

2. Jockeys

After their mounts have been declared on the day before the race, jockeys are obliged to remain in the jockeys' quarters or jockey's room until they mount their assigned horses. These facilities are at racecourses, or training centers, and are equipped so that jockeys can prepare themselves mentally and physically to demonstrate their utmost abilities during races. Furthermore, having jockeys under supervised custody in these facilities from the time their mounts have been declared until after a race has finished also has the merit of preventing undesirable incidents that might affect race outcomes.



Jockey's quarters

3. Restricted entry in operational areas

Racetracks strictly restrict anyone who might pose a risk of interfering with the safe running of races or the maintenance of good order inside the track. Additionally, from the perspective of ensuring horses' safety, training centers and other facilities affiliated with racing also strictly limit admittance to only those who have obtained prior permission from racing authorities.

4. Limitations on offering/purchasing bets

Only authorized racing authorities are permitted to offer bets under Japanese law, so when anyone other than a racing authority offers bets, not only the seller, but also any person who has purchased wagers from the illegal sellers will be severely punished. Moreover, anyone who offers bets via the Internet from an overseas location, as well as anyone who purchases bets from such a concern, is similarly subject to severe punishment.

5. Stewards' offices

Stewards' offices have been set up at both training centers and serve as bases for stable personnel and racehorses, and there are several stewards on duty there around the clock. The stewards are in constant communication with stable personnel and patrol the training centers' premises as needed in an effort to ensure the safety of horses and personnel.

We are well aware that what is of the utmost importance in the development and maintaining the support of many horse racing fans is the need to sustain a track environment that is sound and impartial, i.e. one that ensures integrity.



Racing official in monitor towers



Steward surveillance of the race

International Relations

Japan's horse racing industry has for many years imported superior thoroughbreds from overseas for racing and breeding purposes as part of its efforts to improve horses bred in Japan and to enhance their racing stamina.

JRA established the Japan Cup, an international invitational race, in 1981 in an attempt to verify the results of efforts to improve horses bred in Japan and to inject new vitality into Japanese horse racing. This race, pitting champion horses from four continents against each other, has gained acceptance as an event to determine the world's turf champion and has subsequently served as a model of how to establish international invitational races in various countries. Japan's horse racing industry has rapidly absorbed the expertise of advanced horse racing nations through the Japan Cup and has managed to join their ranks. The race is highly rated around the world and the International Cataloguing Standard Committee conferred a Part 1 race rating on the Japan Cup in 1992.

JRA graded races that have systematically been opening up to foreign-trained horses since 1993 have steadily obtained Part 1 ratings. The GI 1,200-meter Takamatsunomiya Kinen and the GI 1,200-meter Sprinters Stakes became legs of the Global Sprint Challenge series. The International



2013 World Super Jockeys Series



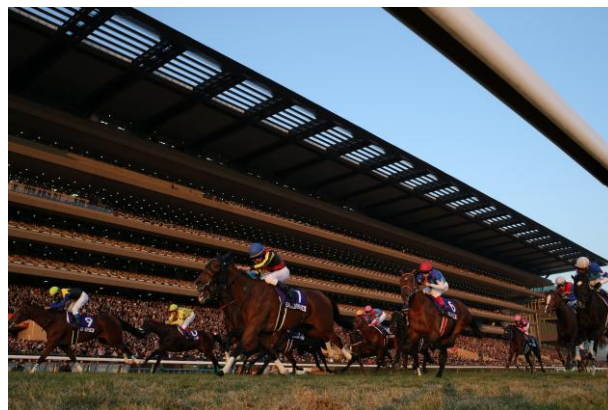
2014 Yasuda Kinen (winner: JUSTA WAY)

Establishment of International Race Series

2005	Establishment of Global Sprint Challenge (GSC) with Racing Victoria, Ascot Racecourse and JRA
	Establishment of Asian Mile Challenge (AMC) with Hong Kong Jockey Club and JRA
2006	Addition of Hong Kong Jockey Club in GSC
	Addition of Melbourne Racing Club (MRC) and Dubai Racing Club (DRC) in AMC
2008	Increase number of GSC races to 8 races

Cataloguing Standard Committee elevated Japan to a Part 1 nation status in 2007 as a result of Japan opening more than half of its graded races to foreign-trained horses. All JRA flat graded races have been opened to foreign-trained horses since 2010. (Please refer to Page 44 “Main Achievements of Japan Trained Horses Abroad (GI Races)”)

The introduction of the world's leading jockeys has also raised the level of JRA racing. The World Super Jockeys Series was inaugurated in 1987 in an attempt to improve the riding skills of Japanese jockeys and to promote international friendship. This series of four races, in which jockeys from four continents, compete for an overall championship, has become a fixture on the global racing calendar. Also, each year, JRA holds trophy exchange races with various racing authorities from foreign countries to deepen international relations and goodwill.



2013 Japan Cup (winner: GENTILDONNA)



2014 Takarazuka Kinen (winner: GOLDSHIP)

2014 JRA Graded I Races (Flat races)

Date	Race	Course	Distance (m)	Age/Sex
Feb. 23	February Stakes (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Dirt	4yo & up
Mar. 30	Takamatsunomiya Kinen (GI) (2nd Leg of the Global Sprint Challenge)	Chukyo	1,200 / Turf	4yo & up
Apr. 13	Oka Sho (Japanese 1000 Guineas) (GI) (1st leg of fillies' triple crown)	Hanshin	1,600 / Turf	3yo Fillies
Apr. 20	Satsuki Sho (Japanese 2000 Guineas) (GI) (1st leg of triple crown)	Nakayama	2,000 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
May 4	Tenno Sho (Spring)(GI)	Kyoto	3,200 / Turf	4yo & up
May 11	NHK Mile Cup (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
May 18	Victoria Mile (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Turf	4yo & up Fillies & Mares
May 25	Yushun Himba (Japanese Oaks) (GI) (2nd leg of fillies' triple crown)	Tokyo	2,400 / Turf	3yo Fillies
Jun. 1	Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) (GI) (2nd leg of triple crown)	Tokyo	2,400 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
Jun. 8	Yasuda Kinen (GI)	Tokyo	1,600 / Turf	3yo & up
Jun. 29	Takarazuka Kinen (GI)	Hanshin	2,200 / Turf	3yo & up
Oct. 5	Sprinters Stakes (GI) (8th Leg of the Global Sprint Challenge)	Niigata	1,200 / Turf	3yo & up
Oct. 19	Shuka Sho (GI) (Final leg of fillies' triple crown)	Kyoto	2,000 / Turf	3yo Fillies
Oct. 26	Kikuka Sho (Japanese St. Leger) (GI) (Final leg of triple crown)	Kyoto	3,000 / Turf	3yo No Geldings
Nov. 2	Tenno Sho (Autumn) (GI)	Tokyo	2,000 / Turf	3yo & up
Nov. 16	Japan Autumn International Queen Elizabeth II Cup (GI)	Kyoto	2,200 / Turf	3yo & up Fillies & Mares
Nov. 23	Japan Autumn International Mile Championship (GI)	Kyoto	1,600 / Turf	3yo & up
Nov. 30	Japan Autumn International Japan Cup (GI) (International Invitational Race)	Tokyo	2,400 / Turf	3yo & up
Dec. 7	Japan Autumn International Champions Cup (G1)	Chukyo	1,800 / Dirt	3yo & up
Dec. 14	Hanshin Juvenile Fillies (GI)	Hanshin	1,600 / Turf	2yo Fillies
Dec. 21	Asahi Hai Futurity Stakes (GI)	Hanshin	1,600 / Turf	2yo No Geldings
Dec. 28	Arima Kinen (The Grand Prix) (GI)	Nakayama	2,500 / Turf	3yo & up

2014 JRA International Jump Races

Date	Race	Course	Distance (m)	Age/Sex
Mar. 30	Pegasus Jump Stakes	Nakayama	3,350 / Turf	4yo & up
Apr. 19	Nakayama Grand Jump (J-GI)	Nakayama	4,250 / Turf	4yo & up
Dec. 20	Nakayama Daishogai (J-GI)	Nakayama	4,100 / Turf	3yo & up

Betting

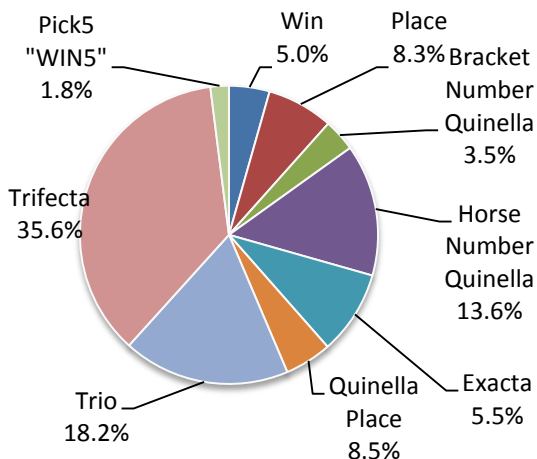
Pari-mutuel betting is the sole form of wagering for horse racing in Japan under the Horse racing Law. JRA and local racing authorities are the only organizations authorized by law to legally conduct betting operations on horse racing. As such, there are no legal private bookmakers or betting companies.

However, in accordance with the amended horse racing law (in force from January 1, 2005), which permits subcontracting of business matters related to the running of horse races, JRA is permitted to contract out the offering of bets and the issuance of payouts or refunds to prefectural/municipal governments or private citizens and the prefectural/municipal governments can consign them to other prefectural/municipal governments, JRA, or private citizens.

Types of Bets

As of 2013, JRA offers nine types of bets: win, place, bracket quinella, quinella, quinella place (“wide”), exacta, trio, trifecta and Pick5 “WIN5.” As shown in the pie graph, trifecta makes up around 35.6% of total turnover. Of these, bracket quinella is unique to Japan. In the case of bracket quinella, horses entered in a race are first coupled into a total of eight brackets (of one horse or more in each bracket). Fans select two brackets in a quinella-style bet and if one horse from each of those brackets comes in first or second (regardless of order of finish), the bet is a winner. And in April 2011, JRA began offering the new Pick5 “WIN5” wagers, which involve predicting the winners of five designated races each Sunday. The maximum payout is ¥600 million.

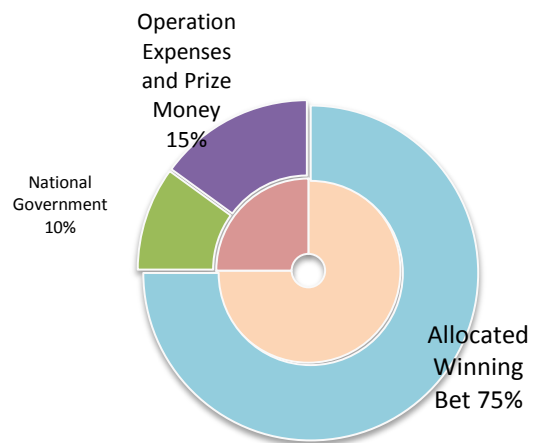
2013 JRA Betting Turnover
(total turnover ¥2,404,933,513,200)



Deduction Rate

JRA deducts 25% of the total betting turnover, and the remaining 75% is allocated proportionally among winning bettors, depending on the amounts of their bets. Of this 25%, 10% is disbursed to the national government in a payment to the national treasury, and the remaining 15% is allocated to, among other things, operating expenses and prize money.

JRA House Take Percentages



Off-Course Betting Facilities

JRA has 45 “WINS” off-course betting facilities nationwide and the 10 JRA racecourses which do not hold races also function as off-course betting facilities. Several of these have membership regulations, with restrictions on the number of people permitted in, offering a luxurious, salon-style environment in which to enjoy horse racing.



Excel floor
(fixed capacity system with entry in order of arrival that day and admission charged)



WINS Korakuen

Telephone Betting

JRA began offering telephone wagers in 1974. Individual members who have signed a contract have payments of wager amounts and transfers of payouts handled automatically via designated bank accounts. There are four forms of memberships: A-PAT (dedicated bank account for ARS, PAT and IPAT systems), Soku-PAT (Internet bank for I-PAT system), JRA Direct (Credit Card for IPAT system; PC only) and ARS (dedicated bank account for ARS system). As of December 31, 2013, A-PAT had 1,813,996 members, Soku-PAT 1,274,508, JRA Direct 35,252 and ARS 24,590.

ARS (Audio Response System)

Bettors must use touch-tone styled telephones to place their bet.

PAT (Personal Access Terminal)

This home-use system is designed for use with personal computers, TV game devices, or other related devices that can be directly connected to JRA's PAT system. As well as a method for betting, this system offers information of interest to bettors, such as race entrants, odds and payouts.

IPAT (Internet Betting)

This system began operations in March 2002 and enables PAT subscribers to place bets easily over the Internet via cell phones, smart phone or personal computers.

Telephone wagers and WINS (including tracks not hosting races) turnover make up 60.5% and 33.1% of JRA's total turnover respectively, accounting for a vast majority of the handle.



IPAT(PC)

出馬表

新築2005年 3回 7日 2R(9月 3日)
 サラ2歳 (混同回) 未勝利 2歳 未勝利
 1400m 芝左 出走時間:15秒 天候:曇 馬場状態:芝 発走時刻:10:30

枠番	馬番	馬名	性別	年齢	体重量	減量	騎手	負担重量	調教師名	単勝人気	単勝オッズ
1	1	エルトンクイーン	牝	2	488kg	+4kg	緒方工樹	540kg	鈴木啓典	3	8.9
2	2	リソガスベガ	牡	2	494kg	+5kg	岸田善昭	540kg	横江勝	2	8.1
3	3	ローランゴニール	牝	2	450kg	-	初 石神淳一	540kg	成宮精光	12	300.0
4	4	オーセイロ	牝	2	490kg	+4kg	▲吉田肇一	510kg	田子冬樹	15	617.0
5	5	マジッククワショウ	牝	2	454kg	-3kg	二本柳社	540kg	小谷山徳	8	70.0
6	6	ロトブルースター	牡	2	438kg	-3kg	立田裕男	540kg	成島英春	4	13.5
7	7	シンバルカジョウ	牝	2	490kg	+2kg	吉永謙	540kg	吉永正人	6	19.7
8	8	チアフルシチー	牝	2	424kg	+3kg	鈴木直人	540kg	平井雄二	9	78.7
9	9	デイトレーダー	牡	2	450kg	-3kg	▲岸田雅昭	510kg	奥平真治	10	308.2
10	10	バリサンサン	牡	2	490kg	-3kg	藤河典俊	540kg	和田正道	11	258.8
11	11	セイカホルン	牡	2	400kg	-4kg	▲藤田洋謙	510kg	稲葉隆一	14	508.0
12	12	コスモスコピル	牡	2	432kg	+2kg	小野次郎	540kg	沢藤次	7	50.7
13	13	フレッシュアップ	牝	2	492kg	+2kg	木幡拓広	540kg	尾形弘弘	1	1.3
14	14	キウジキバスター	牝	2	428kg	+4kg	▲内門裕次	510kg	西山吉富	10	82.8
15	15	メイショウモリノー	牡	2	482kg	+3kg	田中耕春	540kg	浅見秀一	5	19.1

単勝オッズの表示は10倍未満を示します。
 単勝オッズは9月 3日 確定の情報です。

IPAT(PC)



IPAT(Smart Phone)

JRA & NAR Integrated Betting System

In October 2012, JRA and NAR developed a new integrated totalizator system, which connects the two betting centers. This makes it possible to bet on the NAR races through a membership of JRA's internet betting system and NAR racing fans can buy JRA bets at designated NAR racecourses.

Customer Services

Racing organizers must bear in mind that during the conduct of races, the provision of fair races and the offering of wagers go hand-in-hand. This is not just from the aspect of betting, but on the basis of enhancing the attractiveness of racing itself. Organizers need to continually strive toward the development of all-around leisure with racing as the centerpiece, so that fans can enjoy a variety of services in pleasant, general-purpose leisure facilities.

Surveys and Internet monitor programs are employed, telephone and written requests are gathered, and analyses of conditions in other leisure industries are conducted to gain an understanding of fan requirements. Using such data, JRA plans and implements the specialized services that fans desire. Customer services offered at JRA races can be broadly categorized as follows:

Enhancing the appeal of racing itself

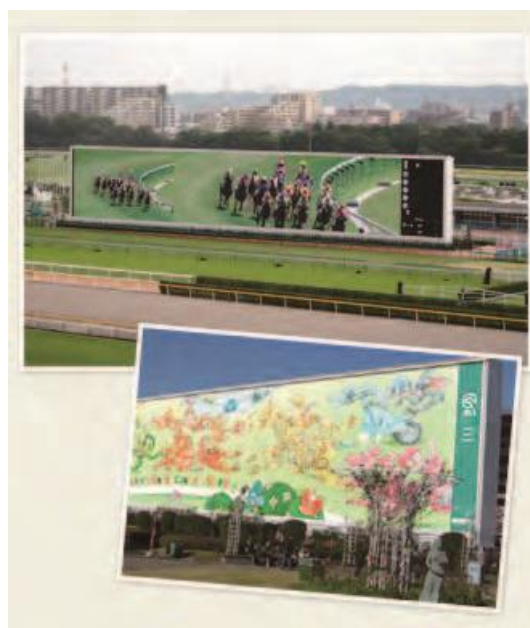
Enhancing the appeal of racing itself means promoting the enjoyment of racing and the allure of trying to choose the winner, which are the fundamental ingredients (value and quality) that racing possesses. JRA strives to offer fair, world-class races incorporated into the best racing fixtures possible, in order to meet fans' needs and meet their expectations.



Horse rides



In Japan, racetracks have been developed into comprehensive leisure facilities.



Giant Turf Vision monitor

Provide the best of “hardware” services

The second point is endeavoring to enhance services for fans from the standpoint of the “hardware” on site, to create an environment of enjoyment at all-around leisure facilities.

Specific examples:

- Upgrading and refurbishing grandstands.
- Improving image transmission systems, media and other information-related facilities.
- Expanding separate smoking and non-smoking areas, playgrounds, greenery and design within venues and providing more parking areas.

Provide the best of “software” services

The third item is offering fans “software” amenities, along with various types of hospitality that are both convenient and satisfying for our horse racing aficionados.

Specific examples

- Promoting methods of customer service.
- Improving information services, such as the provision of information through image transmission systems and the like, improving public information locations on and off course, enhancing racing programs and expanding live racing broadcasts.

Further, JRA provides the following additional services for race fans as additional incentives:

- Free Pass Days (Admission to racecourses is free)
- “Racing Class (REXS)” for beginners. REXS is an abbreviation for “Racing EXpert Seminar” which consists of three participatory classes on horse racing.
- Campaigns to promote racecourse attendance through Tie-Ups with Local Organizations, Other Sports, etc.
- Events Attended by Jockeys and Equestrian Campaigns.
- Campaigns using animated characters and JRA mascot TURFY to increase understanding towards horse racing
- Approaching Higher Income Brackets (VIP rooms, Experts’ guidance, backyard tours, etc)

JRA places strong emphasis on advertising the unique excitement that only horse racing can provide. Current activities involve holding various events to lure new fans to the attractions held at racecourses on race days. The major racecourses have special spaces for such events. Playgrounds and its equipment have been constructed to keep children entertained. JRA runs television advertisements to announce the graded races and raise the profile of horse racing. In publicizing races, JRA features popular actors and actresses in its advertisements to boost the image of the JRA and horse racing among the general public, and to attract younger generations who have had no contact with horse racing. Regarding brand advertising, each year JRA creates an advertisement based on a horse-related catchphrase that conveys the beauty and power of racehorses that cannot be completely conveyed in more general television commercials that promote specific races. Through these PR programs and television commercials, JRA hopes to bring even more enjoyment to racing fans.

Gate J

In order to promote broader understanding of the intricacies of horse racing culture by providing a wide range of information related to horses in casual fashion, JRA opened the “Gate J.” in a popular business district in Tokyo. The facility features videos of horses and horse racing from Japan and around the world on large screens and in film libraries, as well as gift shops and areas where visitors can pick up information about JRA. This facility acts as a pilot shop to provide information about horse racing.



Green Channel and other services

JRA established a broadcasting channel called the Green Channel in 1994 as a service to provide fans with extensive racing footage in their own homes. Anyone who subscribes to the CS digital broadcast or CATV can enjoy this channel. JRA also hosts the Racing Viewer, which distributes videos of races over the Internet.



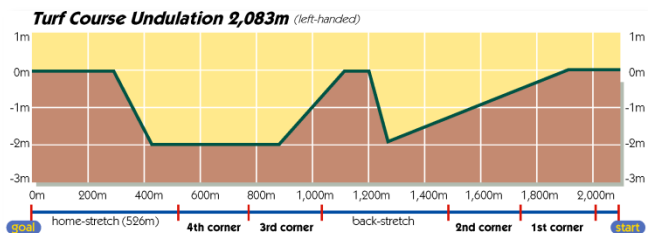
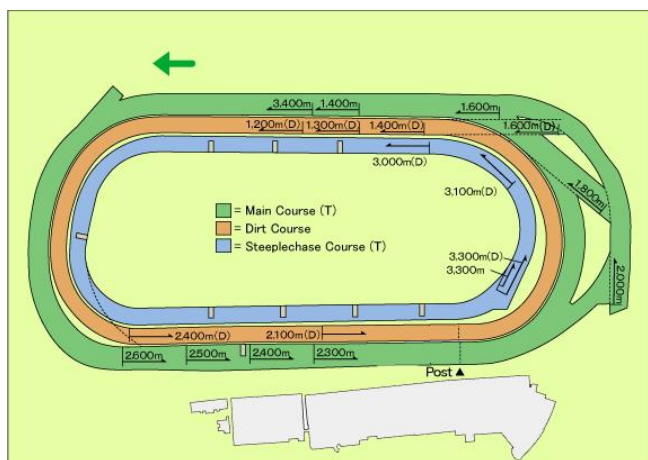
Website

The personal computer version of JRA website (jra.jp) was launched in 1997, and the mobile phone version in 2005. It draws many visitors, who use it mostly to view race day information such as race cards, race results, and payouts. The number of page views has increased every year since the site was launched. In addition to race day information, the site offers a wealth of other information, including event information held at racecourses or WINS, horseback riding information, event information, race analysis and introduction of graded races.



JRA Racecourses

Tokyo, Nakayama, Kyoto and Hanshin are known as the “big four” of the 10 JRA racecourses, and, along with Chukyo, all GI races are held at these five courses. Three racecourses - Tokyo, Niigata and Chukyo - have counterclockwise courses and the other tracks are right handed.



TOKYO RACECOURSE

Offering a view of Mt. Fuji to the southwest, this is JRA's largest racecourse. It is host to the February Stakes (GI), NHK Mile Cup (GI), Victoria Mile (GI), Yushun Himba (Japanese Oaks) (GI), Tokyo Yushun (Japanese Derby) (GI), Yasuda Kinen (GI), Tenno Sho (Autumn) (GI) and Japan Cup (GI). Thrilling races take place down a 530-meter-long homestretch. The refurbishment of the grandstand was completed in the spring of 2007. This facility can now seat more than 120,000.

Main course (turf)

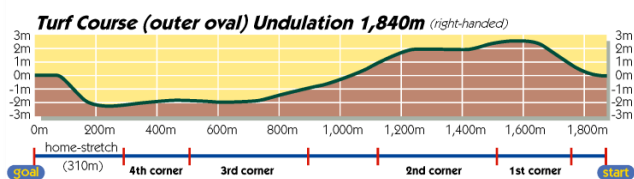
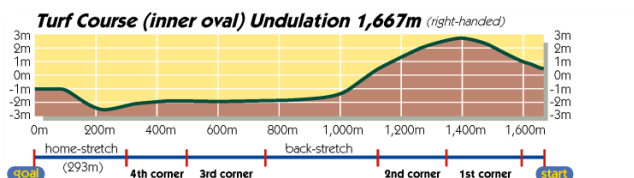
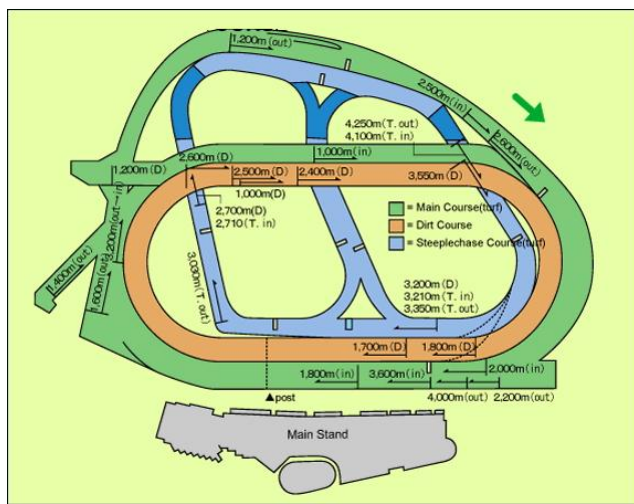
	Length	Width
A Course	2,083.1 m	31–41 m
B Course	2,101.9 m	28–38 m
C Course	2,120.8 m	25–35 m
D Course	2,139.6 m	22–32 m

Dirt course

	Length	Width
	1,899.0 m	25 m

Jump course (turf)

	Length	Width
	1,674.7 m	25 m



NAKAYAMA RACECOURSE

This racecourse holds the Nakayama Grand Jump (J-GI), Satsuki Sho (Japanese 2000 Guineas) (GI), Sprinters Stakes (GI), Asahi Hai Futurity Stakes (GI), Nakayama Daishogai (J-GI) and Arima Kinen (The Grand Prix) (GI). The rising slope along the final 200 meters of the homestretch adds to the interest of races. The steeplechase course has three inclining steeps unique to Nakayama.

Main course (turf) Oval track:

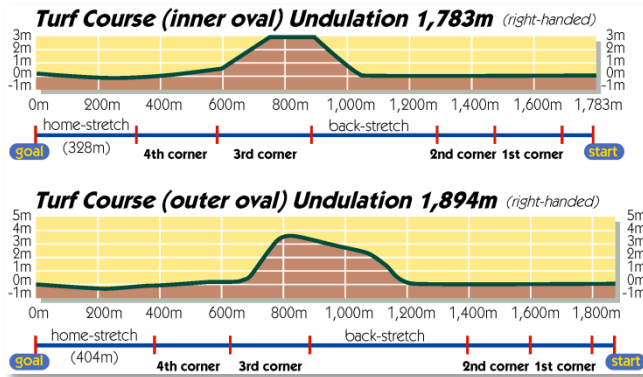
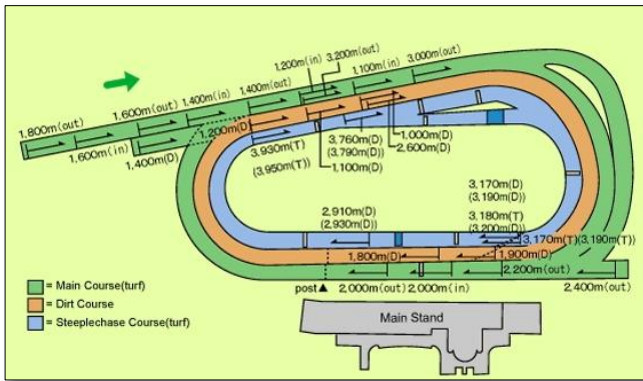
	Length	Width
Inner oval	A 1,667.1 m	20–32 m
	B 1,686.0 m	17–29 m
	C 1,704.8 m	14–26 m
Outer oval	A 1,839.7 m	25–32 m
	B 1,858.5 m	22–29 m
	C 1,877.3 m	19–26 m

Dirt course (Oval)

	Length	Width
	1,493.0 m	20–25 m

Jump course (turf)

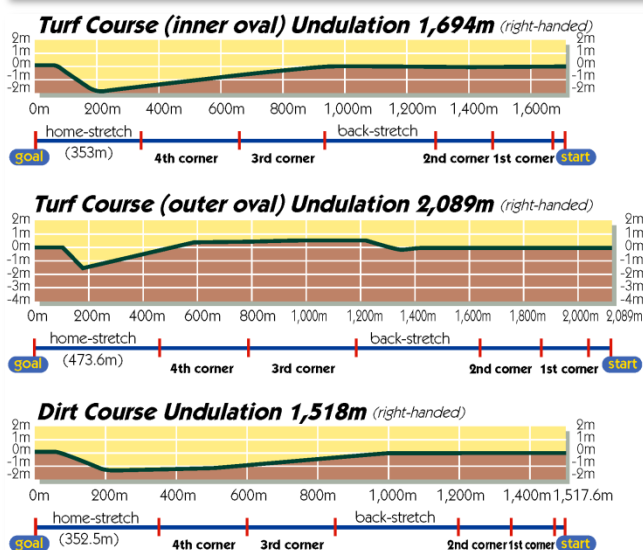
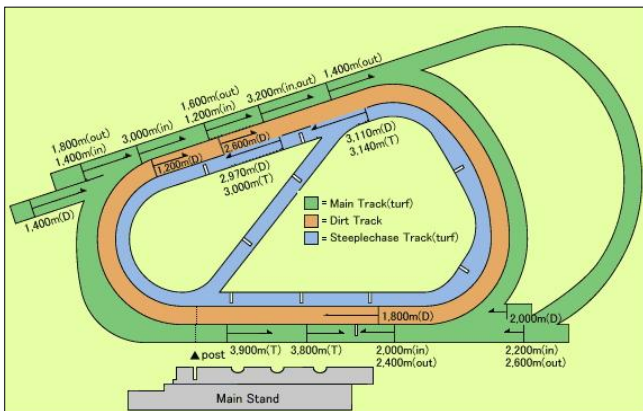
	Length	Width
O-line	1,456.4 m	20–30 m
X-line	447.5 m and 424.3 m	20–30 m



KYOTO RACECOURSE

Built in 1924, Kyoto Racecourse is the premier racecourse in Western Japan. Kyoto Racecourse holds the same number of race meetings as other major racecourses, with five meetings a year. In 2007, a multi-screen Turf Vision on the same scale as that of Tokyo was installed to enhance the provision of video and information at the track. Major races are the Tenno Sho (Spring)(G1), Kikuka Sho (Japanese St. Leger)(G1), Mile Championship (G1), Queen Elizabeth II (G1) and Shuka Sho (G1). The ability to overcome the inclination at the far turn of this track is said to be the deciding factor for races at Kyoto.

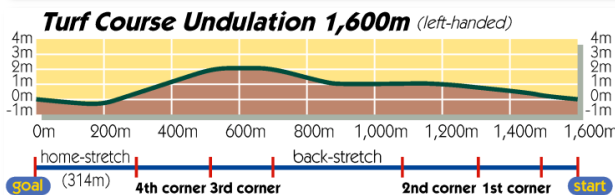
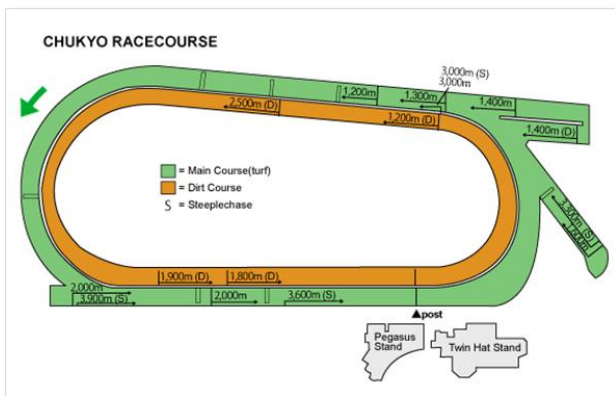
Main course (turf)			
	Length		Width
	Inner oval	Outer oval	
A Course	1,782.8 m	1,894.3 m	27–38 m
B Course	1,802.2 m	1,913.6 m	24–35 m
C Course	1,821.1 m	1,932.4 m	21–32 m
D Course	1,839.9 m	1,951.3 m	18–29 m
Dirt course			
	Length	Width	
Oval	1,607.6 m	25 m	
Jump course (turf)			
	Length	Width	
Normal	1,413.9 m	23 m	
Grand	1,399.8 m	20 m	



HANSHIN RACECOURSE

First built on its present location in 1948, Hanshin Racecourse joins Kyoto Racecourse as the second of the two feature racecourses in Western Japan. Hanshin has the same number of race meetings as Kyoto and the two racecourses alternate race meeting. Its uniquely long corners, as well as a steep rise just before the finish line, are the major characteristics of this racecourse. Major races are the Japan Cup Dirt (G1), Takarazuka Kinen (G1), Oka Sho (Japanese 1000 Guineas)(G1), Hanshin Juvenile Fillies (G1).

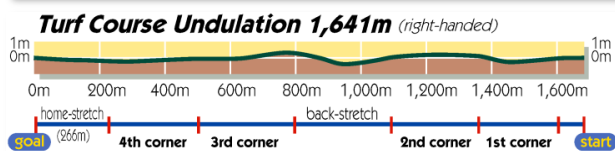
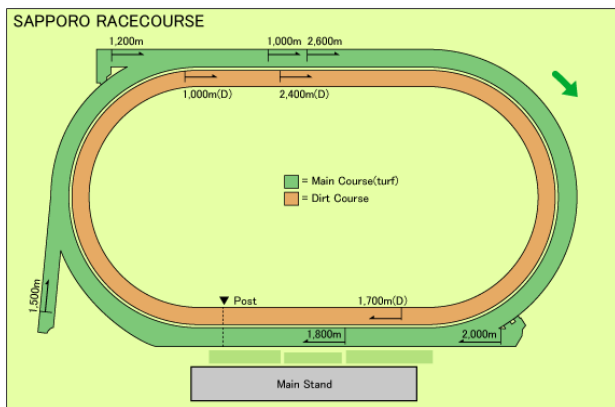
Turf course (inner oval)				
Course	Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
A	1,689.0 m	24–28 m	356.5 m	1.9m
B	1,713.2 m	20–25 m	359.1 m	
Turf course (outer oval)				
Course	Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
A	2,089.0 m	24–28 m	473.6 m	2.4 m
B	2,113.2 m	20–25 m	476.3 m	
Dirt course				
	Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
	1,517.6 m	22–25 m	352.5 m	1.6 m
Steeplechase track (Turf)				
O-line	Length	Width	Homestretch length	Undulation
	1,366.7 m	20.5 m	403.7 m	1.3 m



CHUKYO RACECOURSE

Chukyo Racecourse outside of Nagoya reopened in March 2012, after nearly two years of renovation work. The turf course has been lengthened by over 100 meters and now measures 1,705.9 meters around with a 412.5-meter homestretch. The dirt course, formerly 1,417 meters around, now measures 1,530 meters with a 410.7-meter final homestretch, making it the longest dirt stretch in Western Japan. The 1,200-meter Takamatsunomiya Kinen (GI) is held on the turf track.

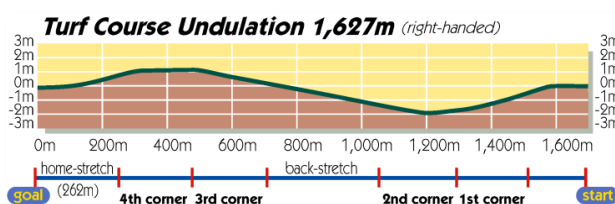
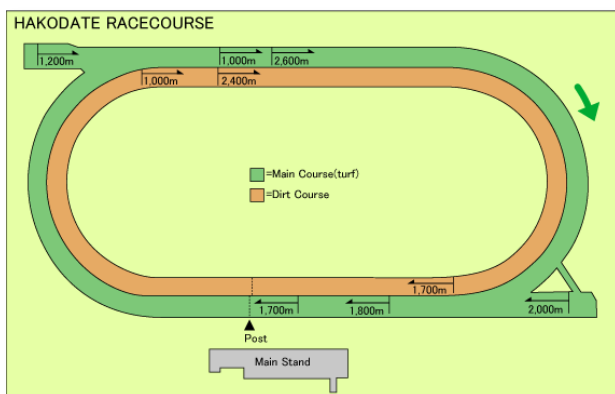
Main course (turf)		
Length	Homestretch length	Width
1,705 m	412.5m	28 m
Dirt course		
Length	Homestretch length	Width
1,530 m	410.7m	25 m



SAPPORO RACECOURSE

This racecourse, located in Sapporo City, the largest city on the northern island of Hokkaido, has two race meetings each year. The major races are the Sapporo Kinen (G2), Queen Stakes (G3), Keeneland Cup (G3), Sapporo Nisai Stakes (G3) and Elm Stakes (G3). The racecourse is refurbishing its grandstand and will go under construction from October 2012 to June 2014.

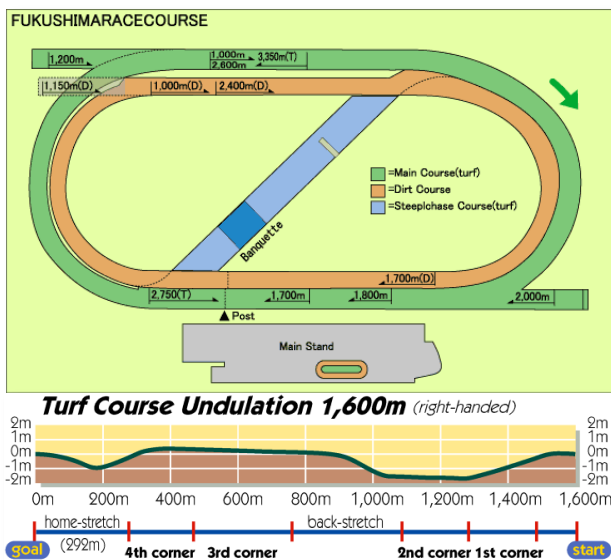
Main course (turf)		
	Length	Width
A Course	1,640.9 m	25–27 m
B Course	1,650.4m	23.5–25.5m
C Course	1,659.8 m	22–24 m
Dirt course		
	Length	Width
	1,487.0 m	20 m



HAKODATE RACECOURSE

Situated in Hakodate City in Hokkaido, this racecourse has two race meetings each year. Major races are the Hakodate Sprint Stakes (G3), Hakodate Kinen (G3) and Hakodate Nisai Stakes (G3). The grandstand was renovated in the summer of 2010.

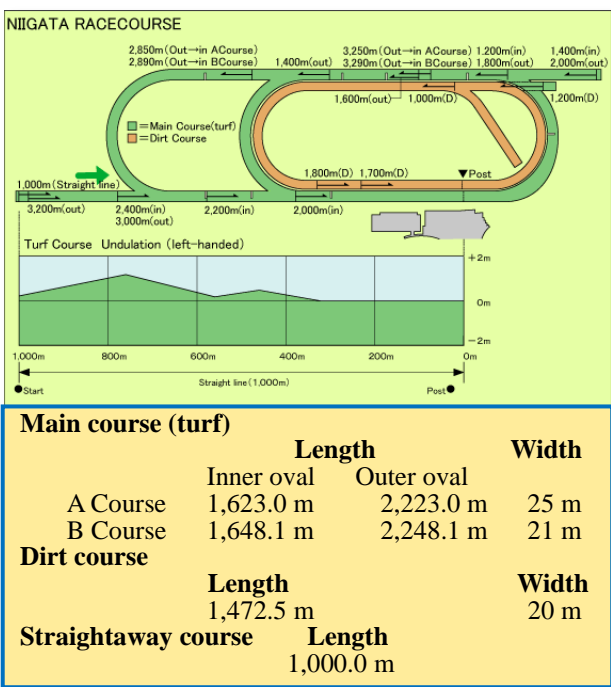
Main course (turf)		
	Length	Width
A Course	1,626.6 m	29 m
B Course	1,651.8 m	25 m
C Course	1,676.9 m	21 m
Dirt course		
	Length	Width
	1,475.8 m	20 m



FUKUSHIMA RACECOURSE

Located in Fukushima City in northern Honshu, this racecourse holds three race meetings annually. Major races are the Fukushima Himba Stakes (G3), Tanabata Sho (G3), Radio Nikkei Sho (G3) and Fukushima Kinen (G3).

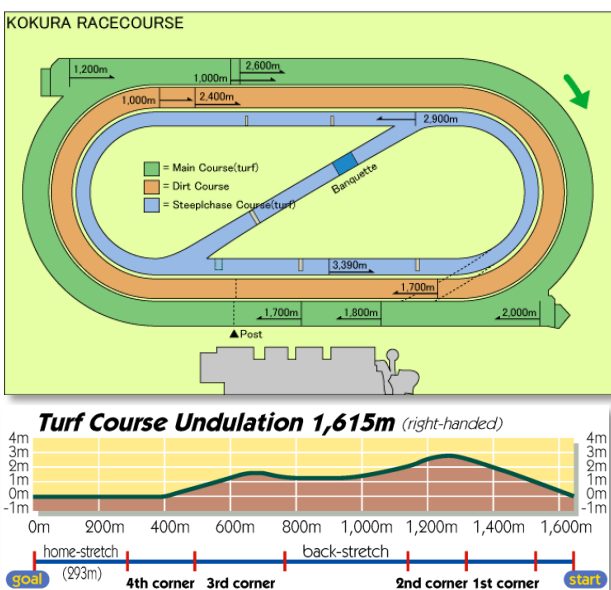
Main course (turf)		
	Length	Width
A Course	1,600.0 m	25–27 m
B Course	1,614.1 m	22.5–25 m
C Course	1,628.1 m	20–23 m
Dirt course		
	Length	Width
	1,444.6 m	20–25 m
Jump course (turf)		
	Length	Width
S-line	490.9 m	17.6-20 m



NIIGATA RACECOURSE

This racecourse is located in Niigata City alongside of the Japan Sea. Niigata Racecourse was completely renovated in 2001. Major races are the Sekiya Kinen (G3), Niigata Kinen (G3), Niigata Daishoten (G3), Niigata Nisai Stakes (G3) and Ibis Summer Dash (G3), the only JRA graded race held over the 1,000-meter straight course.

Main course (turf)		
	Length	Width
A Course	1,623.0 m	25 m
B Course	1,648.1 m	21 m
Dirt course		
	Length	Width
	1,472.5 m	20 m
Straightaway course		
	Length	
	1,000.0 m	



KOKURA RACECOURSE

Located in the foremost industrial city of Kitakyushu on the island of Kyushu, Kokura Racecourse holds three race meetings a year. Its major races are the Kitakyushu Kinen (G3), Kokura Kinen (G3), Kokura Nisai Stakes (G3), Kokura Daishoten (G3) and Kokura Summer Jump (J-G3)

Main course (turf)		
	Length	Width
A Course	1,615.1 m	30 m
B Course	1,633.9 m	27 m
C Course	1,652.8 m	24 m
Dirt course		
	Length	Width
	1,445.4 m	24 m
Jump course (turf)		
	Length	Width
O-line	1,309.0 m	16–20 m
S-line	415.7 m	

JRA Training Centers

JRA Training Centers

Two training centers have been established by JRA to provide horses with the conditioning they need to put on the best of races. They are in Miho, Ibaraki Prefecture, in eastern Japan and Ritto, Shiga Prefecture, in western Japan. These expansive 50- to 60-hectare sites are equipped with stables, clinics for the racehorses, lodging facilities, medical clinics and various other facilities for the benefit of the over 2,000 racehorses stabled there and the people who take care of them. The facilities operate 24 hours a day so that the racing runs smoothly; the fairness of races is ensured; the horses' safety, health and hygiene are maintained; and information is provided to fans. Horses to be entered in races

must be trained at the training centers for a set period (10 days for horses with racing experience and 15 days or more for those that have not raced) before races are run.

In addition to oval tracks configured to conform to actual race situations, there are sharp uphill training tracks, turf, dirt, woodchip, new poly track to suit any training objective. Thorough track supervision to ensure the safety of horses in training includes leveling out the dirt course, sprinkling antifreeze agents on tracks in winter and water in summer. New training facilities are steadily being built to keep pace with diversification in training methods. These new improvements enable training to proceed in a wide variety of forms and have greatly contributed to finely conditioned horses.



RITTO TRAINING CENTER

Total Area: 1,519,000 m²

Stable Accommodations: 2,161

Courses:

A Course: (Steeplechase) 1,450 m × 20 m (turf)

B Course: 1,600 m × 20 m (dirt)

C-W Course: 1,800 m × 20 m (woodchip)

D Course: 1,950 m × 14 m (turf)

D-P Course: 2,038 m × 14 m (new polytrack)

E Course: 2,200 m × 30 m (dirt)

Uphill Course: 1,085 m × 7 m (woodchip)

difference in elevation: 32 m

Woodchip riding trail: 2,300 m × 7 m (woodchip)

Swimming pool: 50 × 3-meter circle, 3 meters deep

Other: 2 straight lanes, Water treadmill, Equine clinic



MIHO TRAINING CENTER

Total Area: 2,233,000 m²

Stable Accommodations: 2,304

Woodland bridle path:

1,000 m × 15 m turf

1,744 m × 3.5–7 m bark

North Track

A Course (steeplechase):

1,370 m × 12.5 m inner dirt

1,436 m × 12.5 m outer turf

B Course: 1,600 m (dirt) × 20 m (dirt)

C Course: 1,800 m (dirt) × 20 m (dirt)

Swimming pool: 44 × 3-meter circle, 3.0 meters deep

Other: 2 straight lanes, Water treadmill

South Track

A Course: 1,370 m × 25 m (dirt)

B Course: 1,600 m × 20 m (woodchip)

C Course (inner): 1,800 m × 10 m (turf)

C Course (outer): 1,858 m × 15 m (new polytrack)

D Course: 2,000 m × 20 m (dirt)

Uphill Course: 1,200 m × 12 m (woodchip)

Difference in elevation: 18 m

Other: Equine clinic

Starting Gate Training

Horses must pass a starting gate test to be able to enter a race. At the training centers, an important part of training is rehearsing entering the gate and preparing for the start.



Water Treadmill

An underwater treadmill device is designed to provide a workout using water resistance while reducing the stress of body weight on the legs.



Uphill Course

On this woodchip track, workout times are electronically measured at 200-meter intervals, using bar code tags attached to each horse. These times are then released to the public.



Woodland Riding Trail

A nature trail that weaves through the woods was created to visually and aurally relax the horses. There are streams for horses to walk in, waterfalls, and artificial misting devices along the riding path.



Indoor Heated Pool

Training is conducted year-round in this circular pool, with pool and air temperatures maintained at 24 to 25 degrees centigrade throughout the year.



Racehorse Hospital

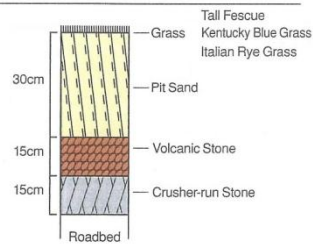
A comprehensive medical facility for racehorses is operated by approximately 30 JRA veterinarians. They are primarily engaged in racehorse health management, diagnosis and treatment of sick horses, prevention of communicable diseases, checkups for horses scheduled to race, consulting services related to training and stabling, and educational efforts related to health and hygiene ideas.



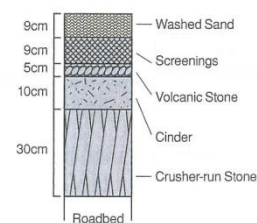
Training Stands

Trainers and others involved with horses can observe the condition of the horses during workouts on the track from here. Final workouts, training held three to four days before a race, and recording of training times are done, and members of the media gather information for stories from here.

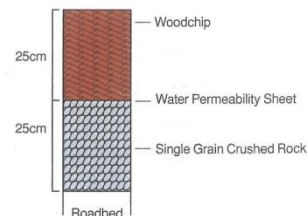
Turf Course



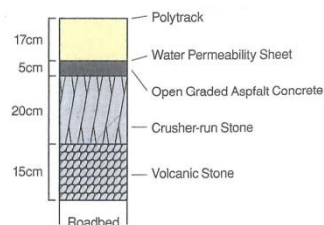
Dirt Course



Woodchip Course and Slope Course



Polytrack Course



Early in the morning of the race day, runners are transported from the training center to each site, such as Tokyo, Nakayama, Kyoto, Hanshin or Chukyo racecourses.

Ritto Training Center to:

- Kyoto Racecourse (45 km)
- Hanshin Racecourse (85 km)
- Chukyo Racecourse (150 km)

Miho Training Center to:

- Tokyo Racecourse (120 km)
- Nakayama Racecourse (75 km)



Other JRA-related Facilities

JRA Horse Racing School

The JRA Horse racing School was established in Shiroy City, Chiba Prefecture in 1982, with the aim of cultivating jockeys and stable staff with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to the change of the times. Anyone who wants to acquire a jockey's license and ride in JRA races must attend the JRA Horse racing School. The current curriculum features a three-year course for jockeys, in which the students go through the practical work in the stables, step-by-step drills in equestrian riding and practical training in preparation for racing. The school also has a six-month course for stable employees. The 264,500-square meter site has a 1,400-meter dirt track and is also home to the international quarantine stables used for quarantining horses entering or leaving Japan.

Prospective students are required to pass an entrance examination for enrollment in either course. Students who wish to enroll in the jockey course must meet the following requirements:

- a) Age: Must be under 20 years old when entering the school, and must have graduated from junior high school or an equivalent educational institution.
- b) Weight: Must be 46.5kg (or lower, depending on age) when entering school.
- c) Eyesight: Over 0.8 for both eyes (without glasses or contact lenses)
- d) Must have color visibility, hearing ability, and must be in good health.
- e) Prospective students must not have any imprisonment records, or have been fined by breaking Horse racing Law or other gambling-related laws. Also he/she must not have any record of suspension or termination of involvement with horse racing by law.

After completion of the course, the prospective jockeys may take the jockey's license examination and the stable employees are eligible, with JRA approval, to be employed by trainers licensed by JRA.



JRA Equestrian Park

JRA Equestrian Park in Setagaya, Tokyo, was constructed in 1940 to promote equestrian events and for the training of prospective jockeys. During the 18th Olympic Games in 1964, it hosted some of the equestrian events, and at one time, the park was used for the training and education of prospective JRA jockeys. Today it is the center of equestrian events in Japan.

The park occupies an area of 180,000 square meters, including stables, an equestrian competition field, and office buildings. The park currently undertakes a variety of

promotional activities to encourage familiarity with horses and increase understanding of horses and racing. Along with events that afford opportunities for direct contact with horses, such as Hippophile Day, horse shows, Horse Familiarity Day, and weekday attractions involving interaction with horses for area residents, the park hosts an equestrian competition almost every weekend as part of its efforts to promote equestrian culture by providing its venues for events and competition. Known familiarly as "Horse Park" in the urban area, the park is also open to the public all year round and contributes to the local community.



JRA Equine Research Institute

This JRA-affiliated institution was founded in 1959 with the goal of maintaining racehorse resources and running races efficiently. Its principal aims subsequently became the prevention of injuries to racehorses and research into developing strong horses. Its research is not limited to active racehorses, as it has conducted successful research on breeding and training, which has been widely applied at training centers and private training farms, as well as in breeding regions.

The institute has two branches: Joban Branch and Tochigi Branch. The primary function of the Joban Branch is to provide rehabilitation facility which includes balneotherapy and physiotherapy. Various forms of medical research are also conducted at the branch. The Tochigi Branch, Epizootic Research Center was established as a research laboratory for equine infectious diseases in June 1970. This unit is the only laboratory conducting research needed for the prevention and control of equine infectious diseases in Japan.

JRA Yearling Training Farms

JRA owns two yearling training farms – Hidaka Yearling Training Farm in Hokkaido and Miyazaki Yearling Training Farm in Kyushu Island - and conducts basic training on about 80 yearlings purchased at various sales until the spring of their 2-years-old season. The information and training data obtained during this period, as well as improved methods, are passed on broadly to breeders and training farms, and used to improve Japan's racing industry. After the research in the basic training period, the horses are sold in the training sales such as the JRA Breeze Up Sale, and then follow-up research is conducted on how they perform as racehorses. As a horseracing organization, the JRA's comprehensive research system involving actual horses is unparalleled anywhere in the world.

Laboratory of Racing Chemistry

This laboratory is responsible for all DNA testing of racehorses in Japan. The laboratory and its research facilities were established in 1965 as Japan's only testing institute for horses, as well as the only one which provides dedicated research within that field. The laboratory is primarily concerned with drug testing for racehorses, indispensable for ensuring fair races. It also provides blood and DNA analysis to maintain accurate pedigrees. This research institute was chartered as an experimental laboratory eligible for ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation in 2004.



Museums

The JRA Racing Museum opened at Tokyo Racecourse in 1991. The museum's main theme is horse racing, tracing the sport's development to the present day through exhibits on famous horses of the past. Exhibit materials cover racing not just in Japan, but also that of other countries.

The Equine Museum of Japan was built on the site of the former Yokohama Racecourse, the birthplace of modern horse racing in Japan, in Negishi, Yokohama, and was opened in 1977. This museum's functions are the collection, preservation and study of a broad range of materials on the relationship between people and horses.

